

LABOR CLARION

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Executive Council of American Federation Meets in Washington

Meeting in Washington in fall session, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is this week engaged in formulating its report to the coming Cincinnati convention—one of the most momentous reports in organized labor history.

The council has before it all available facts about the industrial situation, including facts and forecasts as to the probable future of employment and unemployment.

It also is considering the course to be pursued in regard to the campaign for unemployment insurance legislation. Recommendations will be laid before the convention.

Unemployment Leading Issue

Beyond question unemployment and the dozen questions ranging around unemployment will be the convention's chief subject. It will top the list.

The presidential election will have been held before the convention meets and the delegates will be able to reach decisions in the light of the accomplished fact of election. That, however, is not likely to make any great difference in the recommendations to be made, for they are being formulated now. Moreover, labor acts traditionally on a basis of an economic fact rather than on a basis of political promise.

The injunction bill issue, looming large last year, will for the first time in years be off the boards, for during the year the anti-injunction bill became law, scoring one of labor's all-time big victories.

Extreme reticence is being manifested by the council as to subjects under consideration and nothing at all is being said about probable recommendations. But it is known authoritatively that unemployment heads the list and that the council is making a wide survey of the situation.

Menace of Communism

The question of communism looms somewhat before the council also, for it has been announced that the reds plan to stage a demonstration at the time of the convention and as near the place of meeting as possible. That such threats will in any way weaken the A. F. of L.'s implacable hostility to communism can be denied with all possible vigor.

Before the council adjourns it will have the current month's unemployment figures, which are expected to show some improvement. At the same time, as the council meets, various business forecasts have become available tending to show progress toward recovery. Among these is the R. G. Dun report, showing a better comparison with last year than was shown in the second quarter of this year. Another is the Standard Statistics Survey, based on statements of 530 leading executives, concluding that the crisis of the depression and the low point of business activity was passed early in the summer, with slow, gradual and irregular improvement coming just ahead.

President Green has various subjects to lay be-

fore the council and on some of these reports will be made to the convention. It is considered probable that he will report on the share-the-work movement and his efforts in behalf of that movement, which is now getting under way from coast to coast, providing additional jobs as an emergency measure.

While the council is formulating its report the various departments are similarly formulating reports. Enough is known to forecast some almost sensational declarations in prospect in department conventions.

CANADIAN LABOR OFFICIAL DEAD

Mr. Francis Joseph Plant, chief of the labor intelligence of the Canadian Department of Labor, and an outstanding authority in the Dominion on labor organizations and unions, died in Ottawa October 24 after a two days' illness.

Protest Abandonment Of "A" and Bus Lines

The order issued by the Public Utilities Commission to abandon the "A" car line and two bus services of the Municipal Railway, which was to have gone into effect November 1, has been ordered suspended for a period of ten days to enable the commission to make a study of public protests and suggestions that have been made.

Peter Catanish, who alleges that he represents 3000 persons in the Sunset district, has brought suit to restrain the city from abandoning the "A" line and the Ocean Beach bus line, and asking that the commission be directed to move the Tenth avenue bus line to Eighth avenue.

At a public hearing held by the Public Utilities Commission in the City Hall Monday night Assemblyman B. J. Feigenbaum, who led the opposition to discontinuance of the bus lines, suggested that a committee be allowed to study the situation and present recommendations to the Utilities Commission. Byington agreed and promised to give the committee a hearing some time next week.

President Lewis F. Byington of the Public Utilities Commission pointed out that the municipal car system lost about \$3000 per month on the "A" line during the last fiscal year and about \$4500 monthly since the institution of the Market Street Railway's new Balboa street line last July.

A LABOR DECLARATION

In 1895 the American Federation of Labor convention declared: "The ideal state of society or government aimed at by state socialists, philosophical anarchists, populists, single taxers and others should not be permitted to stand in the way of immediate and practical efforts, because the ideal state of society hoped for only can be reached, if ever it is reached, by an educational, evolutionary process, which means too great delay to suit the masses of our wage earners, who are asking for relief from the ills of today rather than agitating for reforms that will secure the comfort and happiness of coming generations."

State Labor Union's Part in Spreading Employment And Affording Relief

Just what knowledge has the general public of the heroic efforts made by organized labor to stem the tide of want and unemployment that has overwhelmed San Francisco during the past three years? Were it possible to give even approximate figures in dollars and cents the result would be most instructive—to say the least—if not amazing.

The greater part will never be known. Unions have a way of acting quickly, and usually effectively, without press agent or professional uplifter to prepare graphs and statistics preparatory to a "drive." The inclination of the members, along with the very nature of the organization, permits of this method. There is no excitement when emergency action is required; officials are on call, the meeting place is known, clerical machinery for immediate work is ready to start, a plan is offered and is soon upon its way. And this has been the method pursued by San Francisco unions since the "depression" began. That unemployment relief measures have been widely provided among them is known. The number and scope of the various plans is unknown, no effort ever having been made to compile them.

Rebuke to Union Wreckers

The burden which these measures have removed from the shoulders of the city's normal relief agencies in these past years is one not generally appreciated. And it mocks the claims and arguments of those, in particular, who have made their life work the "breaking of the unions"; likewise of some of those who in a little more refined way, but none the less insidious and contemptible, attempt to gradually undermine the desirable conditions of union labor. As so-called employer representatives, "efficiency" managers and what-not, the latter calling is rapidly assuming the proportions of a "racket," imposing itself upon industry, in that their salary, and standing in the community, at times seem to be based upon the wages taken, by various methods, from workers and upon the oppressive industrial conditions they may be able to impose.

Returning, however, to the principal subject, and as only one example of the work of union labor in San Francisco, and as exemplifying the fact that so-called "high wages" are not solely to the exclusive benefit of the individual receiving them, the following is presented:

Crisis Brings Prompt Action

In September of 1930 the unemployment situation in the Typographical Union of San Francisco had gradually grown worse, following the business crash, and the subject was brought to the attention of a regular monthly meeting by its president. Instructions were immediately given to officials that none should be allowed to suffer pending a special meeting, at which a committee was instructed to report a definite plan of relief against the extraordinary conditions that have come about. Two weeks later money in the union treasury was made

available as loans to members, and within three months nearly \$5000 had been thus disbursed.

Noting that the mythical "corner" was much farther distant than the prophets of returning prosperity had promised, the union then took more definite and permanent steps toward relief, feeling that its unemployed should not be compelled to continue borrowing against the future. Acting under its laws, a referendum vote of the membership ordered that for four months each member should pay an assessment, in varying amounts according to earnings, with the provision that members laying off and giving two days' work in each month to the unemployed should be exempt from the assessment.

Following the expiration of this period, and no relief being in sight through improvement in general business conditions, the same plan, with slight changes, was again voted upon, carried by a large majority, and ran until January of the present year. Under these two plans cash payment of nearly \$30,000 without obligation was made to those members unable to secure any work. No compilation of value of work given out thereunder has been made.

Sixth Day for Unemployed

Then came a third test of regard for the welfare of its membership and of loyalty to the basic principles of the Typographical Union. A third referendum proposition was submitted. But this plan provided that any member working a sixth shift within any one week (instead of the former plan's two weeks) should pay the assessment, and that work given out to avoid the assessment would be in control of the union and would be given, in rotation, to unemployed members. The vote in favor of this plan equaled that of the two previous tests.

The latter plan has now been in effect 37 weeks, and will run until next February. To the uninitiated the figures as to its operation and as an example of self-sacrifice will perhaps be amazing. While the plan applies to both the newspaper and commercial branches of the union, owing to some difference in the general conditions of the two branches its results and benefits will be better understood by reference only to the newspaper branch.

Under this third plan alone, on the four daily newspapers—"Chronicle," "Examiner," "News," and "Call"—it is estimated, in round numbers, that 6500 days' employment have been provided within the last eight months. This has been at a cost of \$60,000 to those regular situation holders on these newspapers (who do not number 200) giving out the work, and in like amount to the advantage of those who performed the work. In other words, that each week over this period of time a preponderant majority of regular situation holders have declined to work a sixth shift and have voluntarily

asked an unemployed member to work that shift and earn for himself one-sixth of the weekly salary the regular normally would receive.

Voluntary Sharing of Work

The above does not include the work that has been given out in like manner by regular situation holders on the local daily legal newspapers, the racing papers and the financial papers, where many members have been equally generous, but, the regular forces being smaller, no estimate is made for these. Also in the commercial branch of the industry a more complicated method would be required to make an estimate of what has been the contribution of the members there employed.

Neither are there included in the figures from the four papers above mentioned the extra days of work voluntarily given out by members (without even a suggestion from the union) in addition to that already mentioned. This would at times reduce the regular situation holder to four days or less of employment. For under a more than half-century-old custom in the Typographical Union a member may place a substitute of his own choosing on the position he holds at any time he so desires. This custom has enabled regularly employed members to provide further work for the unemployed, amounting perhaps to 3000 days and \$25,000 to \$27,000 additional to the above noted figures. Admitting that a portion of this latter work was necessarily given out by the regular situation holder on account of his own illness or of profitable outside employment, there still remains a large amount to be credited to generosity of the union printer.

Of special interest is the knowledge that this work of the Typographical Union has been voluntary, and without coercion. It was not on the order of a pompous company executive, or following threat of a lay-off, for these regular situation holders may only be laid off in the order of their seniority. It was done by a referendum vote of the organization itself, without any encouragement whatever from its employers—indeed with some, though not open, opposition from certain of the latter, or of their representatives. There was even opposition to the plans within the union, but the majority in their favor each time was most impressive, and specifically in the four newspapers above mentioned the election returns showed a majority as favoring.

Aged and Infirm Cared For

It should also be stated that each of these members, after having voluntarily given up one day's work per week, has continued as usual to pay 1 per cent on the remainder of his monthly earnings to the old-age pension and mortuary funds of the international organization, in addition to 40 cents a month for the upkeep of the Union Printers' Home in Colorado.

And during the period from February to October of 1932 the local union itself has paid nearly

Labor's Buying Power Lower Than in 1929

Blow by blow the buying power of the average American worker has been pounded down so that today he confronts the manufacturers and merchants of the nation with a buying power 27.3 per cent below the buying power with which he went to market in 1929, before the crash, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York.

That is the conclusion of the National Industrial Conference Board, organization of employers. The figures apply to workers in manufacturing industry. They show the results in loss of wages, in loss of working time and changes in the cost of living.

Because cost of commodities has dropped, the indicated loss of money wages must run far above 27.3 per cent, the figure showing loss of buying power.

The board computes the average work-week of 1929 at 48.6 hours for those employed and fixes the work-week of June, 1932, at 32.7 hours for those employed, leaving the unemployed to figure as ciphers.

Weekly earnings in 1929 are computed by the board to have averaged \$28.69 for those at work and to have averaged \$16.24 for those at work in June, 1932. When it is considered that most of the employed are contributing in one way or another to the support of the unemployed, the 43.4 per cent drop in wages is seen to represent an incomplete figure. The earnings left to each wage earner average much less than the amount earned.

\$35,000 to its members who had received no employment whatever, at a weekly rate of \$8 to single and \$14 to married members.

Since the beginning of the relief work of the Typographical Union in San Francisco some fifty or sixty situations have been laid off by the newspapers here, which in each instance, of course, placed a larger burden on the union, in that it was then necessary to divide among a greater number the work that the members themselves had voluntarily provided. This is one of the reasons why the Typographical Union insists on having control of the division of the work that its own members have created by their sacrifice.

Who Bears the Burden?

Think carefully on the facts here stated, regarding the work of only one union in San Francisco. When wage scales are assailed as being "high" in comparison to that great myth, the "cost of living," and when working conditions that union labor has built up (not only for its own members, but indirectly for employees in general), are the target of attack and of barter and bludgeoning in these times of distress, inquire into the real underlying causes for such demands. Ask whether the primary rights of men and women are not being placed secondary to profits. And ask whether the cost of the new panacea, "spread of work," is being borne by the industry or by employees of that industry.

W. M.

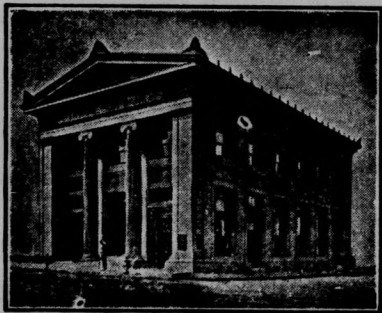
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Rail Pension Scheme Denounced by Council

Meeting in Washington in regular fall session, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor last week branded as a dual organization the Railroad Employees' National Pension Association, with headquarters at 341 East Ohio street, Chicago, W. W. Royster, chairman.

The pension organization has been functioning for some time and recently held a convention in Chicago.

Action by the executive council in declaring the pension organization dual and hostile follows similar action taken by the twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations in Cleveland at their meeting on August 23-24.

The pension organization is supporting pension legislation in opposition to legislation sought by the standard railroad labor unions.

Condemnation Is Vigorous

The executive council's action condemns the pension organization in biting terms. Assurance of co-operation with the standard railroad labor unions by International Labor News Service was conveyed to the council and the council included an expression of appreciation in its action.

The council's declaration, submitted as a motion by Vice-President Matthew Woll, is as follows:

"It is moved that the president of the American Federation of Labor, and in its behalf, give expression of opposition to the Hatfield-Keller bill—and reaffirms its approval of the Wagner-Crosser bill; that we denounce the so-called Railway Employees' National Pension Association as an organization not alone hostile to the legislative program of the standard railway organizations, but dual and destructive in character; that the president so advise organized labor through organized labor's medium of publicity; that an expression of appreciation be extended to the International Labor News Service for the assurance of co-operation tendered and that Senator Hatfield and Congressman Keller be advised of the activities engaged in by the alleged Railway Employees' National Pension Association and which hostile activities are predicated on the bill introduced by them."

The aims of the twenty-one standard recognized railroad labor unions are expressed in the Wagner-Crosser bill, for which an energetic campaign will be waged in the forthcoming Congress.

Denounced by Rail Unions

In an exhaustive report going into the basic principles of pension proposals, the standard railroad labor executives in the Cleveland meeting, referring to the proposal of the Chicago association now branded as a dual organization, said, among many other things:

"This association is using a clever trick to cover up the fatal weakness in its program. The bill drafted by the association provides how much the employees will receive in pensions. All the propaganda issued by the association is devoted to telling the employees what they will get. No one

supporting this program dares to state honestly what it will cost the employees."

The standard union executives declared the Chicago pension scheme is a scheme under which the railroad employees are "being asked to sign a blank check."

PREFERENCE FOR LOCAL LABOR

A drive to keep local workers employed on the Golden Gate and bay bridges was opened last week when the Citizens' Advisory Relief Committee decided to memorialize directors of both projects to adopt state relief rulings. These provide that those entitled to relief must be in the state for three years and the county for one year.

Further Reduction in Rates Of State Insurance Indicated

The State Compensation Insurance Fund again pointed the way to lower insurance rates for California mine operators this week, when it made public the results of a recently completed survey of blasting accidents in California.

This survey indicates the possibility of a reduction from the present rate of over \$2 on each \$100 of payroll, through the elimination of preventable blasting casualties. And on the basis of the figures gathered the fund is throwing all of its influence on the side of proper electric blasting equipment as a means to this end.

Such a saving to the mine operators in compensation rates would be even greater than the 10 per cent reduction opened to them earlier this year when the mine safety credit plan was adopted on the initiative of the state fund.

Commenting upon the survey, Manager Frank J. Creede of the state fund said: "Investigation has shown definitely that 91.5 per cent of the blasting accidents in California mines can be eliminated by the universal adoption of permissible electric blasting equipment. And when it is realized that blasting accidents account for more than 20 per cent of the cost of mine insurance it can readily be seen what a far-reaching economy electric blasting can become."

"A campaign for the adoption of electric blasting," Creede continued, "comes naturally within the scope of state fund activity. For this institution was created not only to insure California employers at cost, but also as a means of keeping that cost down. As a non-profit organization, we have nothing to gain through high rates. In fact, all profit earned is returned to our policy-holders in the form of dividends. Last year mine operators alone received over \$58,500 as their share of the fund's profits. On October 1, 1932, the fund started to refund the profits earned under all policies issued during 1931. The checks will continue to go out throughout the year, and during the first fifteen days dividend checks totaling over \$7000 were mailed to mining policy-holders."

"WETS" ARE CONFIDENT

Anti-prohibition organizations this week predicted a Congress that will bring the old bung starter back into use, according to advices from Washington.

Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act is checking defeat of dry candidates and nomination of wets and finds that wets have swept most of the dries off both tickets.

The Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform reports there are nine wets to one dry running for Congress, assuring an inundation in the new Congress.

Labor men hold the effect of the election must be felt even in the lame duck session. Matthew Woll, chairman of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act, announced a drive to change prohibitory state laws to permit the sale of beer immediately, if and when Congress modifies the Volstead law.

Woll's organization operates under instructions of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

"We are so confident of the impending success of our campaign for modification," said Woll, "that we have set in motion a plan to meet the situation in states."

"We are consulting with attorneys and with friendly and co-operating organizations for the purpose of immediately offering to our members in the various states drafts of proposed legislation to meet each case," said Woll. "This proposed legislation will have the support of every organization working for modification of the Volstead act."

Pending draft of such bills, Woll distributed to all members of his committee an analysis of the legal situation in regard to beer in each state. During the week a report analyzing the situation expected to obtain in the coming short session of the old Congress and in the first session of the new will be issued.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1932

Next Tuesday's Election

What promised early in the campaign to be a rather tame contest has developed into one of the most vigorous presidential races seen in years.

Ever since his Des Moines speech, in which he called upon the dissatisfied farmers to rally to the support of the Republican party, President Hoover has displayed a fine fighting spirit, which has redeemed him in the minds of many voters. Hitherto he had taken the pose of a beaten man; but since that time his numerous speeches have shown that he possesses pugnacity not altogether attributable to the man "with his back to the wall."

Governor Roosevelt, in the meantime, has not been idle, and has invaded the Republican strongholds of New England in the hope, as some of his optimistic supporters put it, that he will make a clean sweep of the forty-eight states.

The "straw votes" conducted by the "Literary Digest" and the Hearst newspapers seem to indicate an overwhelming predominance of Democratic sentiment, and the professional gamblers who keep close watch of politics are offering strong odds against Republican success. But after all, no election is decided until the votes are counted.

In spite of the claims of the partisan speakers that unless their particular candidate is returned the country will be headed for perdition, there is yet a general belief in the stability of the government and a confidence that America will "carry on" under either a Democratic or Republican chief executive. So far as labor is concerned there is a feeling that the politicians thus far have offered very little for the amelioration of its difficulties, and the outcome of the battle of the ballots is awaited with seeming tranquillity.

One thing to be hoped for is that after election business will be more stable and plans may be worked out for industrial betterment.

Students and the Exclusion Law

Secretary of Labor William N. Doak is rigidly enforcing the immigration restrictions, particularly as they relate to the protection of labor in this country. Though the immigration law exempts from the quota limitation students above 15 years of age who enter the United States to study in approved institutions of higher learning, the secretary holds that indigent students who come here to work their way through our colleges and universities must be excluded because they displace American workers.

Some are of the opinion that this interpretation of the law is wrong. Others, and they seem to be in the majority, agree with the secretary of labor that those who seek employment as a means of education are not entitled to the exemption in favor of students. This provision of the immigration

law, which was passed in 1924, has been grossly abused, it is stated.

Comments in the Eastern press seem to indicate that few European students are involved in the recent ruling of the secretary of labor. It appears that the foreign students who have been "working their way" through American colleges are mostly Asiatics—Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and East Indians—who are not affected by quotas.

Laymen as Representatives

The State Bar at its recent convention at Colorado adopted a series of resolutions outlining matters of future discussion and action affecting the legal profession of the state. Among these was one providing for an investigation "of the practice of laymen appearing in representative capacities before the Industrial Accident Commission."

This question was on the program of a recent meeting of the board of governors of the State Bar, held in San Francisco. No report of the proceedings is at hand, but it is evident that the matter is engaging the interest of the lawyers.

Organized labor, which always has been strongly interested in the legislation establishing the Industrial Accident Commission and in furthering its work, will regard with distrust any attempt to amend the law to place limitations upon the rights of claimants before the commission. The present law, which permits "any agent" to look after the rights of injured men, appears to have worked satisfactorily. Frequently representatives of unions or fellow unionists have represented injured men and women, and as a rule their interests have been well cared for. In some European countries trade union spokesmen have proved most efficient in finding out about the details of accidents, bringing along witnesses and going into the various aspects that are just as easily learned by any intelligent layman as by a lawyer.

The Belated Mooney Report

The Wickersham Commission experts' report on the Mooney-Billings trials, which has been the subject of much controversy, has at last been published.

The Wickersham commission refused to make it public on the ground that the government should not intervene in a state case. Liberal senators joined in demanding that President Hoover produce the Mooney-Billings portion of the report. He sent it to the Senate. There all efforts to have it printed as a federal document failed.

Telegrams urging that it be printed by a private publisher were signed by Clarence Darrow, Roy W. Howard, Norman Hapgood, Fanny Hurst, Oswald Garrison Villard, Arthur Garfield Hays and others.

In an introduction Senator Burton K. Wheeler likens the Mooney-Billings scandal to France's Dreyfus case. This is, Wheeler shows, the second time the federal government has intervened to "aid in the liberation of the two California labor leaders."

The first time was in 1918, when Woodrow Wilson saved Mooney from death by asking California's Governor Stephens to give him a new trial. The second time was when the Wickersham Commission experts, Dr. Zechariah Chaffee of Harvard, Carl Stern and Walter Pollak, turned in their report.

"There are flagrant violations of the statutory law of California by both the police and prosecution in the manner in which the defendants were arrested and held incommunicado and in the subsequent searches of their homes to procure evidence against them," the report concludes.

The report, writes Wheeler, "should have been printed with the original Wickersham report. Its publication now will, I fervently hope, aid in freeing these victims of judicial tyranny and wiping from our national escutcheon this ugly stain."

Nonpartisan Political Policy

The nonpartisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor has been applied for so many years that it is one of labor's fundamental principles.

This policy declares that working men and women should support principles rather than political parties and vote for candidates who are friendly to labor and against those who are unfriendly rather than blindly follow party labels and obey the dictates of party bosses.

In a recent address in Philadelphia on political partisanship, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska strongly defended the A. F. of L. principle. He said:

"There is nothing sacred about a political party. It is only an instrumentality. There is no reason why men's judgment should be corrupted because of a false belief in loyalty or regularity to a party. It is because of the growth of this party spirit that machines have grown up in political parties, and, by controlling political parties they control the government of the United States.

"The modern slogan of political bosses is: 'Stand by your party, right or wrong; be regular though the government falls.'

"And these same bosses try to teach the rising generations that party regularity is the very essence of citizenship, when, as a matter of fact, party regularity is very often the concealment of crime and debauchery—the covering up of evil and the robbing of the people of their very fundamental rights of human freedom.

"If our party is wrong, we ought to criticize it and, if necessary, condemn it.

"When special interests nominate candidates for us to vote for, when we know that these candidates stand for principles of government in which we do not believe, we ought not to hesitate to vote against them and bring about their defeat.

"This is only performing our duty to our government, which, as we have seen, is the duty we owe our families, our homes, and our fellow-men. * * *

The nonpartisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor is the practical application of the principle described by Senator Norris. To organized labor and its friends the A. F. of L. says:

"Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them."

The decisive factor in applying this policy is not the political party to which a candidate for public office belongs, but his record on matters of interest to labor.

Problems Before Convention

Soon the American Federation of Labor will meet in convention. This year's sessions will be of unusual importance. Undoubtedly the convention will go on record in favor of unemployment insurance. But it is to be expected that there will be vigorous debate before the proposal is adopted. Few issues have been more vital in the light of long established American labor policy and principle. For this, if for no other reason, the impending convention will be of outstanding importance.

But there will be other issues. There will be communism outside the door and perhaps temporarily inside. There will be the railroads. There will be wage cutting and there will be the all-important business of strengthening the unions throughout the land for the remainder of the fight against the ravages of depression.

No movement of wage earners, whose wages are their sole revenue, could have so solidly withstood such a siege as this has been. The American trade union movement has justified itself a thousand times over. Its coming convention will, beyond any question, add to the strength of the structure and to the laurels earned for service to America's toilers and to America as a free nation.

Recommendations on Ballot Propositions

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOV. 8
STATE PROPOSITIONS

	Vote
1. Wright Repeal Act.....	YES
2. State Liquor Regulation.....	YES
3. Foreclosure of Mortgages and Trust Deeds.....	NO
4. Removing Restriction Upon Use of State's Half of Highway Transportation Taxes.....	NO
7. Legislative Expenses.....	YES
8. Initiative and Referendum.....	NO
9. School Funds, Income, Sales Tax.....	NO
11. Tide Land Grant to City of Huntington Beach.....	NO
14. Exempting Vessels from Taxation.....	YES
16. Tax Liens.....	YES
17. City Charters.....	YES
19. City Charter Provisions for Nomination and Election of Officers.....	YES
20. County Charter Provisions for Nomination and Election of Officers.....	YES
CHARTER AMENDMENTS	
1. Emergency Appointments.....	YES
2. Qualification of Officers and Employees.....	YES
3. For the Creation of Cash Reserve Fund for Payments Prior to Tax Payments.....	YES
4. Loans Payable Solely from Revenue.....	YES
5. Positions.....	NO
Take This Card With You to the Polls	

The mass of argument sent out by interests favoring and opposing the different proposals to be voted upon next Tuesday cannot be fully set out in a publication such as the Labor Clarion. However, for the guidance of voters the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council have carefully considered the various proposals, and the results of their deliberations are contained in the above box. Brief mention of some of the proposals will be found herewith:

Insure Success for Water System

Next Tuesday San Francisco will have the opportunity of voting on a charter amendment which will put the city's water system on a business basis in regard to financing future improvements and extensions. This proposal is Charter Amendment 4. It is a purely local issue and should not be confused with state proposition No. 4 on the same ballot.

Among the many indorsements that have been given charter amendment 4 are the Labor Council, Building Trades Council and Central Council of Civic Clubs. Vote "Yes" on charter amendment No. 4.

Exempts Ships From Local Taxes

Strong recommendation for a "Yes" vote on proposition No. 14 on the November ballot was given in a public statement issued by John M. Laughlin, assessor of Sonoma county and chairman of the State Association of County Assessors. "Proposition No. 14," said Laughlin, "should receive the support of people of California, whether they reside in seaport counties or elsewhere."

Vandegrift Opposes No. 9

Defeat of proposition No. 9 on the November ballot, the school tax shift plan, is urged in a statement issued by Rolland A. Vandegrift, director of the State Department of Finance. Vandegrift branded the measure as an impractical attempt to curtail governmental expenditures by merely

shifting the burden from the counties and school districts onto the state and to compel additional state taxes at a time when there is a crying need for retrenchment in expenditures and a lightening of the tax burden. "The measure," he said, "will require an additional expenditure of \$100,000,000 per two-year period from the state's general fund."

Against Proposition No. 4

Leading a statewide effort for defeat of proposition No. 4 (Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 22) on the November ballot, the California State Automobile Association has taken the stand that the measure threatens the present successful plan of state highway financing and would open the door for shifting general tax burdens onto motorists. The amendment would divert from the highway fund to the state general fund tax revenue from certain truck and bus lines. The automobile association maintains that once a precedent of diverting highway funds has been set there is danger that other and greater diversions would be attempted.

Welcomes True Investigation

Investigation of the activities of the major oil company alleged to be draining millions of dollars in oil and gas from the lease of the tidelands of Huntington Beach has been asked of Governor Rolph by Mayor Elson G. Conrad of that city. "We are pleased that the governor has ordered an inquiry into the conditions at Huntington Beach," said Mayor Conrad, "but will insist that the major oil companies now drilling the shore lines be probed. We feel that valuable natural resources belonging to the taxpayers of the state are being diverted to provide private profit. We insist that these operations be subjected to the most careful scrutiny. It is to check this activity," continued Mayor Conrad, "that proposition No. 11 was placed on the ballot by the earnest petitions of 167,000 voters of this state."

LABOR COSTS IN BUILDING

The value of building construction in providing work is shown by the fact that 34.6 cents of every dollar spent in building operations is paid directly in wages to labor engaged on the projects, according to information made available by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

PIRATES OF PENZANCE THEN AND NOW

The "Commonweal" of London has been publishing lists of English, Scottish and Welsh barons with the amount and value of their land holdings. Some of the notes that follow the list are particularly interesting. The Pirates of Penzance of Gilbert and Sullivan fame are recalled in one note with some significance. Lord St. Levan is credited with two estates totaling 6555 acres, having a gross rental value of £95,212. The "Commonweal" says: "Lord St. Levan sits in feudal solitude perched high on the summit of St. Micheal's Mount, near Penzance. In former days, the mount of Penzance. Piracy is, of course, abolished; but was the stronghold of pirates—the original Pirate this peer, as landlord of a considerable area of the town of Penzance, exacts heavy annual tribute of the people who must live upon 'his' land."

When the "Commonweal" says that piracy is abolished, it means, of course, the frank and open variety that flew the Jolly Roger and sang "Fifteen Men on a Dead Man's Chest." The subtle species of piracy that exacts heavy toll from individuals and industry, not only in Penzance, but in London, New York and Los Angeles, still flourishes. One lord in this list is quoted as having said on a certain occasion: "It has been ordained by the Almighty that I should not have to earn my living." It seems hardly fair to blame God for any form of piracy practiced by either wicked or thoughtless mankind.—"Tax Facts."

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Spellbinders to the contrary notwithstanding, the United States of America will remain conspicuously on the map after the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, regardless. Regardless, Franklyn, regardless.

Out where the vest begins to disappear and down East where the overcoat shows up early there will be much the same activities, much the same hopes and despairs and just about the same form of government.

There are enormous issues in this campaign, but the stability of the United States government is not one of them.

Two candidates go rampaging up and down the country telling us we are headed for kingdom come, or worse. Mr. Norman Thomas and Mr. William Z. Foster, both imbibing their inspiration from the same source, join the fray with the direst predictions of all. They are out to catch the votes of every anti-democratic person in America.

One of the features not so good—and this hits right among us—is the great amount of publicity Mr. Norman Thomas has had for his speaking dates in our own labor press.

* * *

Perhaps Mr. Norman Thomas is regarded as a reformer whose prescription can't be any worse than what is offered by others and might be better.

Why not clear that up? Either Mr. Norman Thomas is not true to his Socialist philosophy, in which event he is kidding his own party, or else he stands for removing from our midst our present representative form of government and erecting in its place a Socialist form—the more or less well known co-operative commonwealth fathered by the late Mr. Karl Marx, who is likewise recognized by Mr. Stalin in Moscow as the father of communism.

There is a good deal of misconception as to what Mr. Thomas and his party stand for in politics. There is no reason for that. But there it is, none the less.

The co-operative commonwealth could not be established without wiping out all private ownership of everything publicly used, and in practice the definition probably would be a good deal broader, as it has been in Russia.

* * *

It may be pointed out that Socialist city administrations have not proved themselves to be revolutionary. True enough, for many reasons. City charters limit what cities can do, for instance, and a city administration cannot change its own charter. There never has been a Socialist state administration.

There is no reason to misunderstand Socialist aims. They are revolutionary. And, moreover, if by any impossible freak of chance Mr. Thomas should be elected the Socialist party would become the government, just as the Communist party became and is the government in Russia.

But why do we worry along discussing this thing? The polls, or straw votes, indicate no great sweep to the arm and torch of Mr. Thomas, or to Mr. Foster. The truth is, sad though it may be to those whose living is in revolutionary propaganda, the United States is bent on repairing the damage, not in tearing down the whole structure.

And, as we scan reports from the rest of the world, we seem to be moving faster toward that goal than nations in which Socialism is much stronger than it is in the United States.

Sir Norman Angel, British author and pacifist, has arrived to deliver a series of lectures roasting the present system. He holds the depression is due to poor education.

Unemployment Figures Cause for Pessimism

Nearly eleven million workers in the United States are now without jobs and the unemployed will probably reach thirteen million by January, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his monthly statement on the unemployment situation, based on reports received from affiliated organizations.

Although employers put 560,000 persons back to work in September, Mr. Green pointed out that this gain is entirely seasonal and that layoffs in November will undoubtedly destroy this advantage and raise the number of jobless to the 11,460,000 mark which obtained in August. Mr. Green said:

"For the third consecutive month unions report a slight gain in employment.

"In the first part of October, unemployment decreased by eight-tenths of 1 per cent of the membership. Small as this gain is, it is the largest in any month this year.

"Progress since July, when union unemployment reached its peak, is as follows, according to our weighted figures: In July 25.4 per cent of the membership were out of work; in August 25.1; September (final) 24.8; October 24.0 (preliminary figure covering first half). In these three months 1.4 per cent of the membership have gone back to work.

Seasonal Improvement Disappoints

"As an indication of seasonal business improvement these reports are encouraging. But as relief for the millions unemployed they show small progress indeed.

"Much of the work gained in the last three months has been only part-time employment, for the number of members on part time has increased from 21 per cent in July to 22 per cent in the first half of October.

"The trade union report for cities in the first part of October shows slight gains in sixteen, no change in two and losses in six.

"Our estimate for total employment in the United States, based on government indexes, also shows gains. In September 560,000 persons went

back to work, according to preliminary figures, but 10,900,000 were still unemployed.

"In factories, 253,000 of the 672,000 laid off since January went back to work in September; in mines 22,000 found jobs out of 156,000 laid off this year; in trade 127,000 went back out of 343,000 laid off since January.

"Farms took on 90,000 laborers for the fall harvest season, other industries about 60,000.

Building Trades Suffer Most

"These gains are almost entirely seasonal and when November brings layoffs, as it always does, most of this gain will probably be lost.

"Even after the slight improvement in September, early October figures from trade unions show 65 per cent still out of work in building, 46 per cent in metal trades, 42 per cent in manufacturing, 38 per cent in water transport, 31 per cent in theaters, and 50 per cent among musicians and other professionals.

"The September gain does not alter our estimate that at least 13,000,000 will be out of work by January, 1933."

Mr. Green concluded his statement with the following estimate of the total number out of work in the United States in April, 1930, and each month this year, as well as trade union unemployment records:

Unemployment Record

	Number Out of Work	Trade Union %
1931		
April	2,964,000	13.3
1932		
January	10,304,000	23.1
February	10,533,000	23.0
March	10,477,000	22.5
April	10,496,000	22.8
May	10,818,000	22.8
June	11,023,000	23.6
July	11,420,000	25.4
August	11,460,000	25.1
September	10,900,000	24.9
October		24.0

The estimate for 1930 is based on the census of unemployment taken by the government in April, 1930, and United States government employment indexes. The figures for August, 1932, are revised. October figures are preliminary.

DECREASE IN AUTO OUTPUT

Automobile factories turned out 84,141 cars during September, the Commerce Department reports. Production for the first nine months of this year was 1,157,029 cars, against 2,119,188 for the same period last year.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

GARBAGE Ordinance

Would Raise Rates,
Organizations Say

Voters Are Warned that Proposed
Measure is Unwise "Makeshift"

Vote "NO"

Saw No "Panhandlers" In Cities of Britain

"Unemployment insurance is the only thing that kept Britain from having a revolution in the days immediately after the war, when the men came back and found no jobs," declared George Ransom, Scottish manufacturer, who is at present visiting in Canada, says a news dispatch from Montreal.

"Even yet," he added, "unemployment insurance is the only means possible of taking care of them, and it is foolish to say they prefer the 'dole' to jobs. That is not so.

"I know many skilled workmen who have been out of employment for years. There is not one of them that would not work his fingers to the bone to hold a job. It is foolish to assume, as so many people do on this side of the Atlantic, that they are living in luxury on the 'dole.' It does not permit luxuries. It permits existence, but only that."

Mr. Ransom, like a great many others who have visited Canada and the United States during the present depression, finds "panhandling" distasteful.

"In all my travels through British cities, I have not been stopped by men asking money for food," he said. "During the last two months, while I was in the United States, I have been stopped several hundred times. I think, after all, Britain has every reason to be proud that it is taking care of its jobless better than 'wealthy' United States."

MUSICIANS WIN SKIRMISH

When Columbia recently opened its new station, WJSV, across the Potomac from Washington, D. C., it had arranged a program of marine, army and navy band music. The American Federation of Musicians said if these bands played the union would withdraw musicians from coast to coast. The service bands were withdrawn and WJSV opened with professional talent.

Illinois Miners Share Work On One Day Per Week Basis

The deep spirit of brotherhood animating organized labor is written in the recent history of the miners employed in the Bunsenville mine of the United States Fuel Company, near Westville, says a news item from Danville, Ill. The company also owns the Vermillion mine.

Last spring the company closed both mines. By the shutdown 1011 men in the Bunsenville mine and 881 in the Vermillion mine lost their jobs.

In August the Bunsenville mine resumed operations after five months of idleness. In September, while the mine was only operating about two days a week, the men from the Vermillion mine asked for a part of the work.

After a thorough discussion of the matter the Bunsenville miners voted to share their work with the jobless men from the Vermillion mine, which gave them all only one day's work a week.



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Professor Ira Cross Discusses Depression

Any attempt to hasten recovery from a depression merely postpones the final day of settlement. The use of billions of government credit has decreased bankruptcies but has not increased employment; it may lead to the eventual proposal for debt cancellation at home as has happened abroad.

Depressions are not due to the political party in power. As leading conservative financial journals have pointed out the depression will not be affected by the election of either of the two main party candidates. Depressions are due to the present capitalistic system of society and will continue as long as that system prevails. All that can be done is to soften their effects and make them less severe.

Addresses State Teachers

These points were made by Professor Ira B. Cross, economist from the University of California, in an address to alumni and invited friends at the San Jose State Teachers' College last Wednesday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Santa Clara Chapter of the California Alumni Association.

Although the present depression is one of the most serious ever experienced by the United States, said Professor Cross, it has not yet lasted as long as have some in the past. He said: "Alternating periods of prosperity and depression are the results of capitalism, our present system of society. Inasmuch as they are man-made, they should be subject to control by man. But the problem is to find the cause or causes and then to devise the necessary remedies."

He criticized the attitude of those who claimed that lack of confidence was the basis of the collapse of business, and indicated that confidence does not break until business starts on the decline. He also condemned those who have been trying to bring back prosperity by refusing to face the facts of the situation.

Should Have Checked Speculators

Although the stock market did not break until four months after the depression had begun, and speculation was not the cause of the depression, there were certain factors involved which made the depression more severe, Dr. Cross pointed out. "This stock market boom could have been slowed up and the effects of the depression greatly eased off had the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks stiffened up the money market and made it harder for the speculators to obtain funds. The depression would have come anyhow, but it undoubtedly would have been much less severe and shorter in duration."

The tariff policy and the World War both led to unsalable surpluses and unemployment at the beginning of the depression, and the financial collapse in Europe precipitated further depression after the United States had begun to recover in January, 1931.

In conclusion Professor Cross said: "We shall always have depressions with us as long as we

have our present system of society, and about all that we can do is to soften their effects, and make them less severe. We have the means of doing that if we are only wise enough and farsighted enough to use them. Higher wages, shorter hours, better planned production, control of the money market by the Federal Board and the Federal Reserve Banks, better trained bankers, disarmament, reduced taxes, and removal of high tariff barriers, are some ideas that might be proposed."

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

The National Federation of Workers in the Food Industry organized a demonstration against the bill introduced in the French Senate by Mr. Justice Godart to authorize night work in bread factories which could be regarded as working on continuous processes and urged the minister of labor to oppose the measure and secure its withdrawal. The French labor code prohibits the employment of workers in the manufacture of bread and pastry during the night.

All working men and women and their friends in the State of Connecticut should mobilize their efforts to defeat Senator Hiram Bingham for reelection to the United States Senate, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter sent to organized labor in that state. Declaring that Senator Bingham "has never voted in favor of any labor legislation before Congress," Mr. Green urged the organized workers and their friends to elect Representative Augustine Lonergan, whose labor record in Congress is nearly perfect, in place of Bingham the reactionary.

The New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration declares that at least \$10,000,000 a month should be spent for public unemployment relief in New York State this winter. The belief was expressed that at least 10 per cent of the population of the state would be dependent for existence on subsidies from public or private agencies. The estimate did not include funds to be raised privately and the budgets of the family welfare agencies.

Hearings on "dumping" of foreign made goods have begun before Commissioner F. X. A. Eble, commissioner of customs. Commodities to be covered are grass rugs, electric light bulbs, steel, manganese ore, calf leather shoe uppers, porcelain and other china. Eble says the evidence is "amazing."

Farm wage rates now stand at lowest level recorded since 1902, the United States Department of Agriculture reports. In two Southern states the average is found to be 60 cents a day, without board.

The American Federation of Labor will fight side by side with the American Federation of

Government Employees to secure satisfactory classification, the five-day week, and retirement and pay legislation, President William Green of the A. F. of L. told the delegates to the first convention of the new union of government workers in Washington.

Under the constitution of the State of Missouri the Legislature can not enact an old-age pension law. To remedy this defect all of the Missouri labor unions, the clergy, business men, professional men and public officials are conducting a campaign in favor of adopting by referendum vote an enabling act which will give the Legislature the authority it now lacks. The voters will act on the referendum at the November election.

The first course of physical training for unemployed men established by the British ministry of labor at Pontypridd, Wales, proved a success in preserving and promoting the bodily fitness and in developing a healthy psychological reaction in the jobless who took the instruction, according to the special correspondent of the London "Times" at Cardiff.

The National Industrial Conference Board reports that depression is giving an impetus to inauguration of the five-day week. The board reports that 47 per cent of companies reporting say they intend to continue the five-day week permanently.

Great Britain has given notice of intention to cancel its trade agreement with the soviets, asserting the Ottawa Empire agreement makes this necessary. But England assures the soviets she wants to find other ways of developing trade.

Less hoarding, rising prices, larger business turn-over and flow of gold toward the United States are given as reasons for increasing bank deposits.

France's attitude toward war debts is shown by declaration of Premier Herriot, who said when asked about debt to the United States that the debt is a matter for negotiation.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

George S. Barry, night foreman of the James H. Barry Company, suffered a heart attack while on a ferry boat crossing the bay Thursday, October 27, and passed away shortly thereafter in the Harbor Emergency Hospital. Mr. Barry was a brother of the late James H. Barry, founder of the firm which bears his name, and uncle of William H. Barry, present head of that firm. Aside from the Typographical Union, deceased was a member of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, Alamo Lodge of Masons and Alamo Chapter of Eastern Star of Walnut Creek. He was a native of San Francisco and 63 years of age, forty-eight of which had been devoted to the printing business, and is survived by a son, a daughter and two sisters. Funeral services were held Saturday, October 29, under the auspices of Occidental Masonic Lodge of San Francisco, Harold A. Mitchell, master of that lodge and a member of the Barry chapel, officiating.

Minneapolis union has voted a 2 per cent assessment for aid in relief of unemployed members. Increase in the number of the latter, with consequent loss in receipts from the assessment, for the first three weeks, compelled reducing assistance rendered to \$5 for single and \$10 for married members. These sums will be increased as soon as receipts warrant.

Announcement was made this week of the retirement of \$1,000,000 of the 6¼ per cent first mortgage and collateral trust bonds of Hearst Publications, Inc. In addition was the payment of \$531,250 as semi-annual interest on the remaining outstanding issue. It was stated that last year's earnings of the corporation were more than five and one-half times the actual interest requirements.

Ira E. Prosser, foreman of the ad room of the Oakland "Tribune" for some ten years, died from a heart attack on Thursday of last week. Deceased was a native of Missouri, 59 years of age, and well known in both Oakland and San Francisco unions. Funeral services were under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, and interment was in Evergreen cemetery. The widow and two sons are survivors.

Stamps for boosting the union label, card and button, issued by the Trade Union Promotional League, are available at union headquarters, and free to all. Members are again urged to lend assistance to this worthy effort, and to keep constantly in mind the slogan, "Spend Union-Earned Money for Union-Made Products."

In a recent magazine article Douglas C. McMurtrie, director of typography for the Ludlow Company, expresses the opinion that sans-serifs are certain to take a place among the "old reliables" of type faces. Also that the more recent flat serif faces will certainly be in active use for five years or more.

The subject matter of a controversy regarding the drinking of liquor and its effects upon the day's output of printers, which has been raging in a local daily, was referred to the union's research and efficiency department. Arrangements were made and paraphernalia provided for tests. Immediately a controversy developed among various newspaper chapels as to the proper office for experiment. This being arbitrarily decided, a protest came from both the editorial and business departments over a question of jurisdiction. The

entire controversy was referred to the joint standing committee, since which time both evidence and paraphernalia are said to have disappeared.

In the last financial statement issued by the Democratic national committee three prominent newspaper publishers are listed as contributors: Miss Eleanor Patterson of Washington, D. C., \$1000; William Randolph Hearst, \$25,000, and James M. Cox of Dayton, Ohio, \$2000.

Donald Marshall White is the name of the new member of the household of Marshall White of the "Shopping News" chapel, and this column extends congratulations.

In "Editor & Publisher" this week are given mechanical data of 1940 daily newspapers in the United States and Canada. From this it is learned that in California dailies there are, in round numbers, about 500 typesetting machines, 10 Elrods, 50 Ludlows and 40 Monotypes. The four larger San Francisco dailies combined have 134 typesetting machines. The New York "Journal and American" plant appears to lead the two countries with a battery of 95 Linotypes.

SHARE-WORK MOVEMENT

With exceptional cases to mar the uniformity of reports, Share-the-Work Committee headquarters at 33 Liberty street, New York, reports a flow of progress toward the creation of new jobs for workers by the simple process of division.

In a surprisingly small number of cases established rules and practices have stood in the way of inaugurating share-the-work programs, but Chairman Walter C. Teagle and his associates are gratified by the general acceptance of the proposal by employers and workers alike.

It is pointed out that many unions have taken the initiative in work-sharing through reduction of hours of labor permitted for any one week.

Companies are beginning to report experience, and these reports of experience are uniformly favorable to the shorter work-week. Out of these reports arise labor's only hope for permanent gain out of the temporary sacrifices of the emergency period, for they forecast the permanency of the shorter work-week, says an I. L. N. S. correspondent.

An example is in a report of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil Company, which has reported that on December 1, 1930, it established the eight-hour day and then established the forty-hour week as far as it felt it possible, early in 1931. It required contractors doing work for it to establish the same hours. It reports costs no greater than when the work-day was one of nine, ten and twelve hours.

The American Petroleum Institute has indorsed the share-the-work movement.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Despite the fact that Boston and San Francisco Mailers' Unions were chartered by the I. T. U. nearly two years before the M. T. D. U. was organized, Third Vice-President McArdle contends mailers should not be permitted to maintain membership in the I. T. U. unless they are also members of the M. T. D. U. In his remarks before the I. T. U. convention, Long Beach, McArdle said: "Delegates Howard and Kelley of Boston Mailers' Union had no right to sit in this convention as delegates, much less submit to the convention propositions which have for their purpose the changing of our laws." The convention, by a large majority vote, adopted propositions submitted by Delegates Howard and Kelley.

Among many good reasons for mailers severing official relationship with the M. T. D. U. were, first, the autocratic methods of the invisible government which became visible by M. T. D. U. officers flouting the law when it suited the best interests of the invisible government to do so, which was the case about nine times out of ten. Those having cases on appeal and who voted, or controlled votes of those known as voting the "right" way, also won something like nine out of ten appeal cases, foremen being especially favored in being given the benefit of any probable doubt. And secondly, as the M. T. D. U. gave mailers no benefits, the \$100,000 defense fund and other funds being unaccounted for, why pay per capita to two internationals?

Judging from past performances of the invisible government of the M. T. D. U., it is not difficult to imagine the czar-like regime mailers would be under if the M. T. D. U. officers were successful through court litigation in making mailer membership in the I. T. U. contingent upon membership in the M. T. D. U. Present indications are that all attempts to do so, at a cost of thousands of dollars to the working members of that organization, will be in vain. Just another financial bubble, similar to the \$100,000 defense fund. Each year fewer delegates are elected to conventions of the M. T. D. U. It may be of interest to those who cling to superstitions regarding numbers to learn that thirteen duly elected delegates attended the M. T. D. U. convention, Long Beach.

Mr. Saulter of Indianapolis was selected by President Howard of the I. T. U. and Kelley of the Publishers' Association to act as chairman of the board of Big Six wage scale arbitration.

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INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The following items of interest are culled from the monthly report of Will J. French, director of the California State Department of Industrial Relations:

"Ray of Hope Keeps Burning"

In last month's report it was stated that 7086 residents of California had secured permanent and temporary positions during August through the state employment agencies. The record for September gives the slight increase of 7212. While the figures are not far apart, yet they are encouraging, especially when the placements for many prior months are considered, averaging between 5000 and 6000, and occasionally dropping down into the 4000 column. Usually the year's highest totals come at the peak of the summer season, and it will be a common wish that during the winter the free service given so many men and women will account for an ever-growing upward curve. If this proves to be the case it will give comfort to the hope that next year will see a return to normal.

The Los Angeles agency had 2051 placements, San Francisco 780, Fresno 774, Oakland 770, San Jose 616, Sacramento 420, Watsonville 352, Bakersfield 322, Berkeley 282, Gilroy 272, San Diego 246, Stockton 215, Modesto 94, and San Bernardino 18. The total from July 1, 1932, to September 30 was 19,185. The Modesto temporary office was closed on September 21. The Gilroy seasonal agency reported 97 in the August record, and 272 last month.

Wage Claims and Employment

The Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement last month received 3135 complaints of alleged violations of laws; the wage claims totaled

2859, or 91 per cent, and the sum of \$65,341.99 was collected for the unpaid workers, a decrease of \$24,587.79 when compared to the \$89,929.78 secured in September of 1931. The average settlement was \$47.83. In a San Francisco upholstery plant there was due employees a total of \$2,464.88; the books were taken over with the approval of the employer, collections made, and 86 per cent of the wages paid to the men.

A survey of 1234 representative identical manufacturing establishments showed that there was a drop of 5.5 per cent in employment for September, as contrasted to August, payrolls decreased 6.8 per cent, and average weekly earnings registered a loss of 1.3 per cent. In looking at the record for September, 1932, and the same month last year for the 1234 plants, the falling off for the latest ninth month was 9.7 per cent in employment, 22.3 per cent in payrolls, and 14 per cent in weekly earnings.

The reports covering 172 building and construction firms for the two months of August and September show the latter to be lower by 13.3 per cent in employment, 14.5 per cent in payrolls, and 1.4 per cent in average weekly earnings. When the figures for September, 1931, were compared with last month it was found the latest totals had decreased 44.2 per cent in employment, 46.4 per cent in payrolls, and 4.1 per cent in average weekly earnings.

Splendid Safety Records

On October 15, 1932, the Opera House of the War Memorial of San Francisco, in the Civic Center, was opened with a record telling that not one employee's life was lost, and the accidents were few in number.

The Veterans' building, which is now practically completed, has a similar report. Unfortunately, the death of one of the contractors, who was killed when he was run over by a truck.

Plenty of Money for Investment But Little for the Unemployed

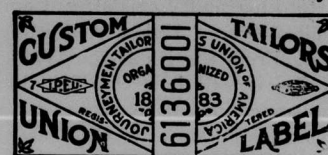
At an inquest in London over the body of a child dead from hunger the coroner told the father, who has two surviving children, that "for a man out of work to have three children is a scandal," says an I. L. N. S. dispatch. Meanwhile trade unionists call attention to the fact that there are nearly three millions on the unemployed registers. They point to the fact that on a certain recent day the government issued a prospectus for a 3½ per cent loan and that before 9 o'clock that morning there were cash applications for over 12,000,000 pounds sterling. Sarcastically also labor points out that the diamond market is "looking up" and that the "Sunday Pictorial" says "there is money available for every class of sound holding," while David Tennant, nephew of Lady Oxford, has just bought the largest two-seater sports automobile in the world for 4000 pounds, roughly \$20,000.

PUTTING A YOKE ON POSTERITY

The suspicion grows that we did a little too much for posterity when we did its spending.—Roanoke "World-News."

FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES

At a Price You Like to Pay



FAIR
ALWAYS

BOSS

UNION
TAILOR

1034 Market Street

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

"WELL, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?"



THE CHALLENGE

To the fair-minded, square-dealing, neighborly people of California, Enthroned Monopoly asks the question. The voters of the State will furnish the answer on November 8.

THE ISSUE

At Huntington Beach is one close to the hearts of Californians. The people should own the beaches, but at Huntington Beach an international oil corporation, in the enjoyment of monopoly, straddles a strip of beach like a giant spider, sucking up and consuming the natural wealth which rightfully belongs to city and State. Amendment No. 11 on the ballot grants to Huntington Beach the same rights reserved to other coastal cities of California, and affects only that strip of beach already claimed for oil production by private monopoly.

THE EFFECT

Of the adoption of Amendment No. 11 will be to permit Huntington Beach and the State of California to share in the profits from the people's oil now being drained for the benefit of private monopoly through the drilling of offset wells, and thus materially reduce taxes for city and State.

A SMALL TOWN

Is fighting for its rights against a great corporation and makes its neighborhood appeal that you vote YES on Eleven.

Huntington Beach Improvement Association

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of October 28, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials — Retail Cleaners - Dyers - Pressers, Frank Mello, vice Moe Davis. From Boilermakers, Thomas Dulleghan, vice Brother Brown. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Homeless Children Committee of Native Sons and Daughters, an appeal for assistance. From Paste Makers' Union, requesting that Gragnano Products Company and the Golden Gate Macaroni Factory be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Asphalt Workers' Union, submitting a copy of wage scale. From the Industrial Welfare Commission, stating it will hold a public hearing in Los Angeles some time in December for the purpose of hearing testimony as to the present cost of living for employed women.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Foster Lunches and White Taverns are unfair; look for house card when patronizing restaurants. Retail Drivers—Goldberg-Bowen are unfair to their organization. Boiler Makers—Reported the California Steel Products Company unfair to their organization. Garment Workers—Business very dull; requested delegates and trade unionists to demand the union label when buying shirts, overalls, cords and jean pants. Grocery Clerks—Chain stores unfair to their organization; requested delegates to ask for the clerks' button when buying groceries. Hatters—Business very dull; look for the union label when buying hats.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Trustees—Trustees submitted a report

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Drednaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Morrison's Cafe, 165 O'Farrell.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

stating they had examined the books of the secretary-treasurer for the quarter ending September 30, 1932, and found them correct.

Secretary read a report of the receipts and expenditures for Labor Day, which were approved and ordered placed on file.

Nominations for Two Members of Executive Committee — On motion the nominations were closed and the chair declared Delegates B. F. Dodge and L. D. Wilson elected to fill the unexpired term.

Receipts, \$395.70; expenses, \$274.

Council adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

DROP IN POSTAL RECEIPTS

Postal receipts in 100 select industrial cities during the three months ended September 30 were \$866,694.77 under receipts for the same period last year. Possibility grows that there will be a return to the 2-cent rate on first-class mail.

TIME TO PAY THE PIPER

The real debt cancellation propaganda will begin when R. F. C. loans are due.—Norfolk "Virginian-Pilot."

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Prices of food at retail dropped one-half of 1 per cent in the month ending September 15.

Railroad Employment Pledges

Not Honored by Corporations

Class 1 railroads, pledged to exert every effort to stabilize and increase employment in the wage deduction conferences last February, not only failed, but went 22 per cent in the other direction.

Employment statistics for the year ending the middle of July have just been made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission for Class 1 roads, meaning those having a gross annual revenue of \$1,000,000 or more.

The Class 1 steam railways diminished the aggregate number of employees almost 22 per cent and their wage compensation aggregate by more than 34 per cent during the year.

Moscow has stopped selling to diplomats and correspondents for roubles. Hereafter payment must be in foreign money.

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone Lakeside 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Mission 5744

The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in

Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

SENATOR NORRIS HERE

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, the militant Progressive leader who with Congressman LaGuardia sponsored the anti-injunction bill which became law at the last session of Congress, arrived in the Bay district this week and will address several meetings in the interest of the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

An effort will be made to arrange for his appearance at a meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, there being a keen desire on the part of the delegates to hear the man who for so many years has borne aloft the banner of liberalism.

Senator Norris was scheduled to speak at a luncheon meeting in the Hotel Leamington, Oakland, at noon Thursday, and to address a meeting at Dreamland Rink, San Francisco, on Thursday night.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Deaths of members of local unions since last reports include: John Kohs, member of Bakers' Union No. 24; George S. Barry, Typographical Union No. 21; Frank E. Nisonger, Iron Molders' Union No. 164.

Conditions of Negro Workers

To Be Probed by Committee

Conditions of negro labor on the Mississippi levee project are to be investigated by a commission including representatives of negroes, President Hoover has just announced.

The commission, which is asked to proceed at its earliest convenience, includes Dr. Robert R. Moton, Tuskegee; Judge James A. Cobb, Washington; Eugene Knickle Jones, secretary, Urban League, representing the negro race, and Lieut. Colonel U. S. Grant 3d, representing the United States Army.

Charges of mistreatment of levee workers were first made by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, after which negro organizations made similar charges.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE "YES"

Charter Amendment Number 4

Provide a business-like plan for the Municipal Water Department financing. Avoid bond issues and taxes for improvements.

Make early water rate reductions possible.

Enable your Water Department to catch up on long-delayed construction now vitally needed.

Assist in unemployment relief by providing work for hundreds of men.

Charter Amendment Number 4

VOTE "YES"

Green Calls on Labor In Red Cross Behalf

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at national headquarters in Washington, has indorsed the annual roll call of the American Red Cross, November 11 to 24, for members and funds with which to carry on relief activities in the coming winter. Mr. Green said: "In the coming winter many in dire distress and unable to secure for themselves the necessities of life will turn to the Red Cross for help. The starving in town, mining and industrial communities of our country will need the ministrations which the Red Cross is organized to give.

"The Red Cross has become so definitely a part of our national institutional life that all feel they have claim on its services and so in turn every group should contribute to its maintenance in order that this institution may be able and ready to respond to every genuine appeal for help. The Red Cross can become in truth a national institution only when financed by popular subscription and guided by sustained concern that its activities are determined solely upon a basis of need. If it is to be maintained as an available, active force to serve in great emergencies, and during periods when great disaster is inflicted upon a community, it must be steadily maintained and supported. The service it renders will be in proportion to the assistance and help given it by all classes of people.

"The annual roll call period, when the American Red Cross appeals to the families of the nation, the men, women and children who make up our citizenry, is now at hand. The call will be made for membership, for help and for assistance. Both in my personal and official capacity I appeal to the masses of the people, and particularly to all citizens, to respond in a most generous way to this year's annual appeal of the American Red Cross for financial help and assistance."

Mr. Green is a member of the board of incorporators, one of the governing boards of the American Red Cross.

PAYS PENALTY FOR FRAUD

A \$100 fine and a 30-day jail sentence have convinced Joseph Bigelow, owner of several St. Paul "open shop" meat markets, that it doesn't pay to misrepresent his establishments as union when they are not. Appearing in court on a warrant secured by the business agent of the Meat Cutters' Union, Bigelow pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulent advertising so as to give the impression he was operating union shops, when, as a matter of fact, he had never employed members of organized labor or paid union wages.

EXCELLENT SAFETY RECORD

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company has released figures covering its safety work from January 1, 1922, to June 30, 1932, and they show that lost-time injuries per 100 employees have been lowered from a maximum of 10.2 per cent in 1924 to 1.12 per cent for the first half of 1932, and similarly the days missed have dropped from 1490 in 1922 to 92 for January to June (inclusive), 1932.

William W. Hansen Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin President
Geo. J. Asmussen Secretary

UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1882
2596 HOWARD STREET at Twenty-second
New Funeral Home and Chapel
Telephone Mission 0276

Phone Market 0170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

British Trade Union Congress

Chooses Experienced Leader

At its meeting in London on September 28 the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress unanimously elected A. G. Walkden chairman for the ensuing year.

Walkden has been general secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association, of which body he was one of the founders, since 1906. He has been a member of the Trade Union Congress General Council since its reorganization in 1921.

In 1925 he was the Trade Union Congress fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He was Labor member of Parliament for South Bristol from 1929 to 1931, and is a member of the Industrial Court for Civil Service Cases.

Railroad Unions Are Loyal

To Former Federal Director

"Labor," the Washington publication devoted to the interests of the railroad labor organizations, issued a special "California edition" on October 25, dedicating the entire paper to the campaign of William Gibbs McAdoo for election to the United States Senate. The screamers across the first page read: "Voters of California, Send William Gibbs McAdoo to the United States Senate—Nation, in Sore Distress, Needs His Constructive Genius."

Monthly Relief, \$22,448,743—

Double That of One Year Ago

Relief expenditures throughout the nation rose in August to 8 per cent above that for the preceding month and 103 per cent above that of August, 1931, according to reports from 960 agencies in 125 cities of 50,000 or more population, received by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

These agencies expended \$22,448,743 in August as compared with \$20,758,929 in July and \$11,087,793 in August of last year.

The number of meals and night's lodgings provided for homeless and transient persons also increased in August. Reports from 167 agencies in 62 cities listed a total of 900,701 meals provided during the month, a rise of 1 per cent over July. Night's lodgings totaled 279,416, or an increase of nearly 4 per cent.

Paste Makers' Union Asks for Assistance

Ordinarily but little is heard of Paste Makers' Union No. 10567 of San Francisco and Alameda County, California. Its membership is not large, and it is seldom in the limelight.

But in union activities, on call of the central councils, or when other unions are in need of assistance, the Paste Makers' Union always is among the first to respond. It is known in local labor circles as one of the most loyal and active organizations in the local Labor Council.

It is now the turn of the Paste Makers to call for assistance, and in a circular which is unique in that instead of advertising the unfair firms in the industry which it serves, it names the factories which employ its members and calls upon organized labor to lend its aid in maintaining union wages and conditions in these factories by giving them its patronage.

The union, addressing the "members of organized labor in the Bay district," especially requests that housewives be informed of the unfairness of all macaroni and paste products packed by factories "NOT" listed below, and states that the following factories are fair to the union "and we earnestly bespeak your patronage for these firms":

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.; Roma Macaroni Factory, Inc.; Italian-American Paste Factory, Inc.; Vulcan-California Macaroni Company, G. B. Celle & Co. and Genoa Macaroni Factory, all of San Francisco, and the Oakland Macaroni Company, Oakland, and Italian Macaroni Factory, Elmhurst, Calif.

Members of organized labor and their families are urged to co-operate with the Paste Makers in creating a demand for union-made goods and thus providing employment for union labor.

Always ask for the union label.

Phone HEmlock 3760

Henry's Dairy Lunch FOOD OF QUALITY

3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

ORGANIZED LABOR, ATTEND IN MASS!

TOM MOONEY RALLY

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 6th, 2 P. M.

At S. F. CIVIC AUDITORIUM

H
E
A
R

THEODORE DREISER (in person)

Celebrated American novelist

LINCOLN STEFFENS

Foremost political journalist

SAMUEL ORNITZ

Noted motion picture writer

FREMONT OLDER

Fighting editor S. F. "Call-Bulletin"

PAUL M. CALLICOTTE

in support of

TOM MOONEY'S DEMAND FOR A NEW TRIAL AND A NEW PARDON HEARING

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE WILL QUESTION CALLICOTTE IN PUBLIC
MASSED CHORUS OF 200 VOICES FAMOUS HOLLYWOOD STARS

ADMISSION FREE

ORGANIZED LABOR, HELP FREE TOM MOONEY!

Famous Speakers Will Address Mooney Meet

Theodore Dreiser, world famous novelist and author of "An American Tragedy," "The Genius," "Sister Carrie" and other novels, is on his way to San Francisco to speak at the open hearing for Paul M. Callicotte, Sunday afternoon, November 6, at the Civic Auditorium. The following wire was received from Dreiser:

"Will speak for Mooney, Civic Auditorium, Sunday afternoon. Arrive San Francisco, Overland Limited, Saturday 8:50 a. m. Tom Mooney's long crucifixion on the altar of capitalist justice must end. The shameless evasion of facts which characterizes the last decision against Mooney is a crime against every worker and intellectual. I go to California to add my voice to the chorus of millions demanding Mooney's freedom."

State-wide interest is being shown in the meeting. Callicotte's confession that he placed the suitcase containing the explosive responsible for the Preparedness Day explosion on July 22, 1916, dramatically reopened the Mooney case and again started the fight for his freedom.

A group of movie stars and well-known movie authors, including Sam Ornitz, Louis Weizenkorn, Lester Cohen and John Bright, will head a caravan of 100 automobiles that will come from Los Angeles for the meeting. This will be one of many automobile caravans that will converge on San Francisco from many points in California for the

PHIL BENEDETTI The Florist

2980 16th Street, Below Mission

HEmlock 7400
Market 9562

San Francisco

meeting, including Sacramento, San Jose, Stockton, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Petaluma, Oakland, Berkeley and other cities.

Among other famous speakers expected to be present are Lincoln Steffens, Fremont Older, Upton Sinclair and Leo Gallagher.

ANOTHER TWO BILLION DEFICIT

Alarmed over the low returns from the new taxes levied by Congress last spring, the Treasury Department is launching a wide investigation to ascertain the cause. Income from the new taxes has fallen far below the estimates of the treasury when they were levied, and a new federal deficit is climbing, even in the face of slightly increased returns in the last two weeks, at the rate of almost \$2,000,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

UNDESIRABLES DEPORTED

Approximately 100 deportees left Wednesday last for the east coast, in a train party directed by the United States Immigration Service. The list includes persons who gained entry unlawfully, ex-convicts who are citizens of other countries, aliens, and persons discharged from asylums.

HOME BUILDING GAINS

Home building for the United States showed a gain in September over August.

Brewing Company's Confidence In Modification Is Shown

The Rainier Brewing Company, Inc., announced this week it was offering, subject to prior sale, 200,000 shares of its class "A" participating common stock to the public at \$10 a share. The offer was said by financial observers to be the first made to the public to participate in an established brewing business in California. It was frankly based on the company's anticipation of early modification of the Volstead act.

State Will Establish Camps for Itinerants

State Forester M. B. Pratt announced at Sacramento Monday last that twenty state labor camps, housing 3550 men, will be established for the relief of itinerants unemployed during the winter. The men will be recruited from the larger cities and they will be used to build fire trails in return for their board and lodgings. The state labor camp program this winter provides for the expenditure of \$400,000, which will eventually care for approximately 7000 men.

According to an interesting report on the operation of the state labor camps last winter by S. Rexford Black, chairman of the State Labor Camp Committee, \$109,982.87 was expended for the operation of twenty-eight forestry camps and two highway camps, caring for 3352 men. This money was expended as follows:

Housing, \$11,613.07; working tools, \$2228.46; tobacco, \$6913.22; subsistence, \$53,573.47; clothing, \$9775.84; cash bonus (each man was given \$5 when the camps closed), \$4815; transportation, \$10,576; camp maintenance, \$5811.55; salaries and expenses of commissary men, \$2176.26; estimated outstanding cost of repairing trucks, \$2500.

For 200,399 man-days the total cost was 54.9 cents per man per day. This rate includes cost of subsistence furnished in camps to about ninety forest officers and some visitors who are not included in the total of 200,399 man-days.

LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN
of the International Association of Machinists
when having work done on your car
Auto Mechanics' Union

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds (value \$65,931,292.00) on books at.....	\$ 62,640,540.16
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,824,280.46
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,383,523.04
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,125,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate (value over \$460,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund (value over \$780,000.00), on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	16,929,551.85
Total.....	\$153,777,898.51

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$147,577,898.51
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,200,000.00
Total.....	\$153,777,898.51

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$ 7,452,861.44
Expenses and Taxes.....	875,666.62
Net Profits.....	\$6,577,194.82

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH..... Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

The Labor Clarion

is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, and as such reaches thousands of union members in their homes and meeting places. If your union is not enrolled on its subscription list subscribe individually.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it... that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET